tion to him. The next step is through the diplomatic process, whether through our Embassy there or through the Ministry of External Affairs in India and the information is communicated to their Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 153. Both the hon. Members are absent. Question No. 154—Hon. Member absent. Question No. 155.

*153. [*The questioners (Shrimati Malmoona Sultan and Shri Ramchandra Bhardwaj) were absent. For answer,* vide *cols.* 38-39 infra.]

*154. [*The questioner (Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 39 infra.]

Families above poverty line in U.P.

*155. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed by Government for bringing people above the poverty line during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) what is the number of people which have been brought above the poverty line in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No State-wise targets have been fixed by the Government for bringing people above the poverty line during the Seventh Plan period. However, for the country as a whole, the target has been fixed to reduce the percentage of people below the poverty line from the level of 36.9 per cent in 1984-85 to 25.8 per cent in 1989-90.

(b) No statistics are available regarding the number of people who have been brought above the poverty line in U.P. over last three years.

DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Sir, will the hon. Minister consider this proposal of fixing these targets State-wise?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this is a very relevant question. Whether the target fixed is being achieved by each State and whether such targets should be given to them is now under discussion.

DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister consider this proposal of instructing the States to maintain statistics in future?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the answer is the same.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : श्रीमन, उत्तर प्रदेश मे तीन वर्षों में कोई स्टेटिस्टिक्स नहीं है कि कितने आदमी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे ऊपर उठे हैं ऐसा मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है । उन्होंने बताया है कि हम स्टेटवाइज फिगर इकट्ठे नहीं करते । तो फिर उनका कौनसा मैथड है ? अलग-अलग स्टेटों का जोड़कर ही देश का टोटल बातया होगा । वे कहते है कि स्टेट-वाइज हमने किया नहीं और उत्तर प्रदेश के है नहीं तो किस आधार पर मानते है कि इतनों को हमने पावटी लाइन के ऊपर कर दिया है ?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this sample and the percentage, as I already told in my answer to the first question takes place every five years. Throughout the year, Sir, the sample surveyors all over the country are given specified zones, according to the statistics available. In these specified zones, they visit the households and send the information, not in a particular year. The question was as to what about the last three years. These are in the process of coming in, these are in the pipeline. If one sample has come from one part of UP, that would not be complete. So, all the samples are to be collected. And after it is being collected, then after five years, we

make a provisional estimate. This entire things is studied and then an estimate is given. That is why it is not available for three years.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । आपने उत्तर दिया है कि 83-84 और 84-85 में 5 परसेंट गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर आये हैं । फिर एक वर्ष का कैसे बना दिया ? यह आपने प्रश्न के (क) भाग के उत्तर में कहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have more than one zone in one State because you said....

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Yes, Sir, we have more than one zone.

MR. CAIRMAN: Mr. Verma, the answer is that there are more than one zone in one State and the information is collected zone-wise and not State-wise. That is why they are not able to give.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my supplementary is also more or less the same as the one asked by the hon. Member earlier. Sir, from the various replies to the suplementaries, I got the impression that these various targets are fixed on the basis of random sampling, and the achievements which the Minister seems to take on to himself are also on the basis of this random sampling. So, any real study on the ground on the basis of genuine and factual information is not available. It is just on the basis of random sampling. And on the basis of this random sampling, we come to the conclusion that so much of the parcentage of the population is below the poverty line. We come to an arbitrary figure. That arbitrary figure is again revised after a further random sampling which again says that there are so many people who have gone above the povery line. Am I right in assuming this or not, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the answer is yes and no. The hon. Member is right in some portion but not in the other portion. It happens like this, Sir, as you know, the sampling started with the ideas of Mr. Prasant Mahalanobis. Each household sampling in the whole of India, in such a vast country has not yet been possible. But it has been possible that the great economists thereafter studied it and taking the example of other countries, zone-wise division is made. And after the zone-wise division of the whole of India is made, Sir, all the information is collected, and a figure is reached. Random sampling also is a part of sampling. There are cross-section sampling and random sampling, has been adopted by the economists as one of the ways of coming to an aproximate figure. The exact figure of what is the poverty line and how much has been taken up over the poverty line after examining each household has not been given by any country any where. It is always done by somebody. Therefore, this process which is available today from the economists, is the sampling method.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the policy of the Congress and this Government is to give all help to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know from the Government whether any survey of the households of Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes families which are below the poverty line has been taken or not. If taken special instructions should be given to the State Governments and quota should be fixed and targets should be fixed that so many families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be brought

above the poverty line in different areas.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the improvement in the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one of the highest concerns of the Government and that is why I said in my answer to earlier questions that in the Seventh Plan specific subsectors have been chosen so that it reaches to the real beneficiaries who need it most, i.e., priorities are decided in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes portions are being taken into consideration. So far as the other sampling, i.e. specific sampling is concerned, the National Sample Survey gives special instructions for finding out the poverty line specially for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, there is something seriously wrong with the system adopted by the Government. We have a number of schemes aimed at bringing the people above the poverty line. Unless we have the statistics of the particular households village-wise or mandal-wise or taluka-wise, I do not know how they will give these benefits to those sections. You can have sample surveys for the affluent how many buildings he has, how many floors the has built, how many cars he has etc. but for poverty to have a sample survey is the most unscientific thing to do. Will the Minister kindly consider revising the whole thing? He can take the help of the State Governments to have the house to house survey done, identify the families and try to bring them up above poverty line.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, as I answered earlier, this is at present the best method available to the economists today. But a house to house search like the census for the purpose of ascertaining the poverty line, whether this is feasible or not, I will have to consider this and inform the hon. Member.

SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL: Sir, just now the Minister stated that to fix the targets in order to bring the people above the poverty line is being discussed with the State Government during the Seventh Plan period. But the Seventh Plan has already been cleared by the NDC. Then, which Seventh Plan is he talking about? Under which Seventh Plan is he going to consider it?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I think I could not make myself clear to the hon. Member. I said that the question of fixing the targets for the States, whether that is possible and whether that will be beneficial, is being discussed in the Planning Commission and not with the States. We are discussing what infrastructure would be required, how much money would be required and whether this duty could be given to the States for finding out householdwise or each house-wise line.

दिल्ली में ताप बिजली घरों से कारण होने वाल प्रदूषण

*156. श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी†
श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 अक्तूबर, 1985 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि

† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी द्वारा पूछा गया ।